Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 4. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. NUMBER 34.

1870. Summer. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
DOUBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors, all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
Now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Crowbars, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Pipe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Cans and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Rasps, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery* ware of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* of great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glasswaare, Paints, Varnish and Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and SEGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Broom Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

Job-House Spouting made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale.

GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.
The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.
STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A New Book of 128 pages. Price 30 cents by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?
AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO
OBEY THE SUMMONS!

This you are not, unless you have been to
Wolff's Clothing Store,
and have bought one of those superb
FIREMAN'S COATS,
to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞*NO FIT, NO CHARGE!*☜
Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of
SUMMER GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.
☞OVERCOATS, from the lowest-priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.
☞Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of
NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c
☞In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.
GODFREY WOLFF,
Next door to the Post Office, Altoona, Pa.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c
☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supoes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.
GEO. M. READE.
Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

The Poet's Department.

SOME MOTHER'S CHILD.

[There is a lesson inculcated in the following lines, which, if taken into all our hearts, would make this world brighter, more beautiful and more happy to the poor and unfortunate, for it is a lesson of charity. Many a sensitive soul would be spared bitter pangs, and many wandering ones reclaimed to lives of truth and goodness. So, in reading these lines, let us all remember how sublime a virtue is charity.]

At home or away, in the alley or street,
Wherever I chance in this wide world to meet
A girl that is thoughtless, or a boy that is wild,
My heart echoes sadly, "'Tis some mother's child!"

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled,
Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold,
Be it woman all fallen, or man all defiled,
A voice whispers sadly, "Ah! some mother's child!"

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed;
No matter what inroads dishonor hath made;
No matter what element cankered the Pearl;
Though tarnished and sullied, she's some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footstep's have been;
No matter how deep he is sunken in sin;
No matter how low is his standard of joy—
Though guilty and loathsome, he is some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast;
That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been pressed;
That soul hath been prayed for in tones sweet and mild;
For her sake deal gently with "some mother's child."

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

A DARING VOYAGE.

The following detailed account of the rash and foolish, but fortunately successful voyage, of the little boat "City of Ragusa" across the Atlantic is given in the Boston *Herald*:

Ninety days ago a tiny boat, less than twenty feet in length, and carrying two men and a dog, left Liverpool, England, with the avowed purpose of crossing the Atlantic to New York. The bold and hazardous project was the subject of much amazement at the time, but since then the startling events which have been transpiring on the scene of the eventful war in Europe have absorbed the interest of the public to such a degree that the bold adventurers have been to a great extent forgotten. Information has been received of their whereabouts, however, at several points on the voyage, from other crafts by which they have been seen, and about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the tiny craft was signalled approaching our harbor. At 6 o'clock the collector's tug started down the harbor and met the venturesome mariners at about 8 o'clock, opposite the lower light, and towed them in.

The boat which has thus accomplished a voyage so hazardous and so altogether novel, is named the City of Ragusa, is twenty feet in length over all, six feet beam and two feet eight inches in depth, drawing two feet of water; she is yawl rigged, and spreads seven yards of canvass; is fitted with a two-bladed steam propeller, worked by hand, and her hull is of wood, the boards being only one-half an inch in thickness. In this miniature ship are all the arrangements for cooking, etc., and the capacity for carrying provisions and water sufficient for the voyage which has just been so successfully terminated. The "crew" consists of two men, John Charles Berkeley, the commander, and Nicholas Primoraz — These are the two men who, actuated, as the former says, by a "mere whim," were induced to make this attempt, which few could regard as anything but foolhardiness after seeing the craft in which they launched their destinies and hung their lives by a mere thread. The former has followed the sea from boyhood, and has passed an eventful life. He saved two lives off the coast of Kent on the 28th of September, 1858, for which he was awarded a medal by the British Humane Society. He is an Irishman and has a home in Dublin. His companion is an Austrian.

On Thursday, June 2, these daring spirits launched their frail bark, and, accompanied only by a dog, left Liverpool. In ten days they put into Queenstown, where they were obliged to remain four days in order to have some caulking done on their boat, which was leaking, and left there on the 16th, having on board one ton of ballast and 500 weight of coals. They took the northern route, the same as taken by the Cambria, the prevailing winds being westerly, and for the first thirty-five days they suffered a great deal, being kept wet through continually. They were compelled to eat their meat raw, which added to their discomfort, and helped to discourage them. After being 18 days out they became short of firewood, with no means of getting a supply. At this time they very luckily picked up a barrel containing about four gallons of tar, which was a perfect godsend, they using the tar upon the decks and the barrel for fuel. On the 4th of July they celebrated "The Day of the Great Republic," drinking the health of President Grant in some prime Irish whisky, with which they were supplied. On the evening of that day there was a heavy gale, through which, however, they rode safely.

On the 28th of August they lost one of their crew, the dog, who died of scurvy. They had a great deal of heavy weather, but the little bark bore herself nobly, and the men themselves expressed surprise that she rode the heavy gales so staunchly. She was leaking all the way, and the pumps, of which they have two were kept at work constantly. In the severe gale of last Saturday they experienced the hardest time of the voyage, but suffered no disaster save the carrying away of the jigger boom. The largest number of miles made in one day was 153 which was made in the first part of the voyage, and the smallest eleven miles.—The average speed was four knots an hour. A number of vessels were spoken on the voyage, among which were the Radcliffe, on the 28th of June, bound to Quebec; the ship Maxwell, August 9, and the homeward-bound steamer Russia, August 24. From the first two of these ships they took in supplies of provisions. Two whales were very neighborly off Cape Clear, coming near enough to be touched with the hand, and giving the voyagers some alarm lest they should upset their frail ship. One of "Mother Carey's Chickens" attended them from the time they left Queenstown till they passed George's bank.

The men say that they had the most perfect confidence in the success of their enterprise, and in the roughest gale could go to sleep with the greatest composure. Only the lateness of the season prevents them from returning home as they came. Their original intention was to go direct to New York, but they concluded to put into this port, and will go from here to the former place and remain this side of the Atlantic till another summer.

They were towed to Long wharf by the tug, and there can be seen this smallest of all crafts that ever traversed the broad Atlantic.

LONG NAPS.

Samuel Clinton, of Timbury, near Bath, England, a laborer, aged twenty-five, apparently in sound health, fell asleep on the 13th day of May, 1693, and could not be aroused. Food and drink which were placed at his bedside regularly disappeared, although no one saw him eating. At the end of a month he arose of his own accord and went to his ordinary work. Except that he never spoke for a month, he kept apparently well till the 19th of April, 1696, when he again fell asleep. No external irritant, as cupping or scarifying, could arouse him; and he lay in this state for ten weeks, after which his jaws became so clenched together that it became necessary to utilize a hole in his teeth made by his pipe, and pour a little wine into his mouth through a quill.—About two quarts were thus introduced in the course of six weeks and four days, and he took no other nourishment. On the 7th of August, after sleeping seventeen weeks, he awoke and dressed, not knowing that he had slept more than a night, till he went into the fields and saw the harvest being gathered which he had helped to sow when he fell asleep. He remained well and at his regular work till the 17th of August, 1697, when he again fell asleep, and could not be roused by pricking, pinching, the application of hartshorn to the nostrils, etc., till the 18th of November, when his mother found him eating. She asked him how he did. He replied, "Very well, thank God." She asked him which he liked best, bread and butter, or bread and cheese. He answered, "Bread and cheese." Upon this the woman, overjoyed, left him to acquaint his brother, and on their return to his room they found him as fast asleep as ever, and could not by any means awake him. He finally awoke spontaneously at the beginning of February, perfectly well, and remembering nothing that had happened during his long sleep; and this is the last we hear of him.

A very remarkable case is that described by M. Blanchet to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and published in the Comptus Rendus for 1864. A lady, aged twenty-four, who slept for forty days at the age of eighteen, and fifty days at the age of twenty—including her honeymoon—at length had a sleep of nearly a year—from Easter Sunday, 1863, to March, 1864. By the removal of a false front tooth she was fed with milk and broth. She was motionless, insensible to any external stimulus, and her muscles in a state of contraction. The pulse was very weak, and the breathing scarcely perceptible. All the ordinary calls of nature were suspended. Her complexion was florid and healthy, and there was no emaciation. Except in the last particular, her case approximates to one that has recently attracted much attention in England. The difference may be readily accounted for by the apparently persistent and almost total fast of the subject in the latter case.

GOT AN ANSWER.—A correspondent of a Boston paper tells the following story of camp life: A whining, peevish man, who was always trying to get on the sick list, although apparently as healthy as any man in the army, went to the chaplain one day, in his doleful style, and requested that a letter be written to his wife, telling her of his condition. "Tell her, chaplain," said the soldier, "that I am too sick to write myself, and have got you to do it for me. Tell her I should die to-day, I'm sure, but for the desire I have to wait and see her once before I die." The chaplain wrote as directed, and after a few days, he called the would-be sick soldier to his tent and handed him this answer to his mournful letter: "Dear sir—Tell John not to wait for me, as I have already set up housekeeping with another man."

SMILES.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," but, as regards the sum total of human happiness, the smile is mightier than either. The swain who is wont to hold sweet converse with his adored at the garden-gate, and daily sighs as he plods his daily task, "she always has a winning smile for me," is happier in the possession of those smiles than all the Rothchilds with their immense wealth.

Smiles are evoked by innumerable causes, but the four genuine cardinal smiles are as follows: The smile of recognition, of approval, of affection and of love. On these four smiles hang, as it were, all the law and the prophets.

First. The smile of recognition, which implies that of friendship, is a token of social affinity—an inaudible melody of praise to the divinity of a common brotherhood. To appreciate this smile, we have only to imagine its total absence, and in its stead substitute the look of indifference or the frozen frown. Rather than such a state as this, an amble with the festive aborigines of the western plains would be preferred.

Second. The smile of approval, from the face of beauty, was the coveted prize of the knights of old. In the world's great tournament at the present day, the smile of approval is no less potent. It is a powerful impetus to well-doing—to ambition—and is often the secret to success in life. All are susceptible to its influence. To the friendless and apparently forsaken, it is as a gleam of sunshine to the gloomy dungeon. To the fainting or desponding in the march of life, it is like the oasis to the secluded and suffering pilgrim of the desert.

Third. The smile of affection is as a glimpse of the better world; an evidence of our immortal nature. The smile of affection is not only an evidence of mutual sympathy, but is the "open sesame" to the caves of selfishness. It will accomplish what all other means have failed to do, the softening of the stubborn heart.

Fourth. The smile of lovers is the bow of promise to the Eden of matrimony, as well as the evidence of the full possession of the promised hand. The following singular incident will illustrate our subject; A young and highly respectable citizen of B— became deeply attached to the daughter of a wealthy citizen. The attachment was mutual. She was a brunette, little disposed to sentiment or romance; but of an earnest and loving nature. The young man's poverty, and their relative positions in society produced a conflict, in her mind, between her love and her sense of propriety. Her ardent love, however, overcame all objections, except that of thwarting the wishes of her parents, which her sense of duty forbade her to do. Their consent to marriage was kindly but firmly refused. In this dilemma, fully appreciating the situation, the young man determined to push for the Western States, where he believed a field was open for his skill and inventive genius; the young lady in the meantime agreeing to keep the engagement good for two years. Her sympathies were deeply moved in behalf of her lover whose only fault was poverty; but all that she could do at their parting was to encourage him with a sweet smile of love. That smile cheered him onward. At the end of two years, however, his material prospects had not improved; on the contrary, misfortune had befallen him. By tacit consent, the correspondence of the lovers ceased. A year subsequently, he heard, with a pang, of her marriage to a banker of B——. Still that smile of love hovered around him like a guardian angel, cheered him in his solitude, and saved him from the effects of depressing influences. As if to recompense him for the loss of his cherished idol, fortune anon smiled upon him. His energy and genius met their reward, and ere seven years had elapsed since his departure from B——, he became the managing partner in a flourishing manufactory. For the first time since his absence, he now returned to B——. As he was leaving the depot, after his arrival at that place, he saw, in advance of him, a lady dressed in mourning, leading a small child. A locomotive was moving toward them, and was in close proximity, which the lady evidently did not observe. Our hero, for such he truly was, dashed forward, seized her and child, and rescued them from danger. Recovering from her fright, the lady threw aside her vail, and cast an inquiring look at her preserver. Instantly her face assumed an expression in which were blended the smile of recognition, of approval, of affection and of love. She was his former betrothed, then a widow, and subsequently became his wife. The smiles of love reigned triumphant.

A STORY has been told of a graceless scamp who gained access to the Clarendon printing office at Oxford, when the forms of a new edition of the Episcopal prayer book had just been made up and were ready for the press. In that part of the "form" containing the marriage service, he substituted the letter *k* for the letter *v*, in the word live, and thus the vow "to love, honor, comfort," etc., "so long as ye both shall live," was made to read "so long as ye both shall *like*." The change was not discovered until the whole of the edition was printed off. If the sheets thus rendered useless in England be still preserved, it would be a good speculation to have them neatly bound and forwarded to Indiana and Connecticut.

Big Names--With a Moral.

In the summer of 1830 I had occasion to visit the northwestern part of Wisconsin, by way of completing a tour of scientific observation and survey. My principal business was to examine the waters of the tributaries of the Mississippi, with reference specially to the fishes they contained. With my nets, cans, guns, etc., loaded upon the shoulders and backs of my attendants, I arrived one evening, near sunset, at the little hamlet or river town of H——, weary, wet and hungry. My long hair and beard, quaint costume, and strange "kit," attracted the most fixed attention from a group of loungers at the inn where I sought food and rest; and particularly excited the curiosity of a long, lank specimen of a backwoodsman, which curiosity, sprinkled with many grains of wonder, was attested by staring eye and open mouth.

Hardly had the burdens of my men been deposited in the corner of the bar-room, dry clothes donned, and myself seated on the porch with note book in hand, when I was confronted by eager questioners: "Where had I come from? What was my business?" were the principal interrogatories. I replied in brief, that I was out upon a fishing expedition, and that I had that day been plying rod and line, and casting net, in a stream which flowed in the vicinity of their village. This latter piece of information drew a laugh from the company, followed by remarks not very complimentary to my piscatorial qualifications, in which it was quite broadly hinted that a man must be pretty nigh a fool who would stop to angle in such waters.

"What fish had I caught?" asked one, after the mirth had subsided.

"Oh," said I, "some very interesting specimens, I assure you; indeed, I esteem them of very great value."

Curiosity and wonder were again uppermost.

"I have captured," I continued, "a few species I hardly expected to find in this vicinity. In addition to rare specimens of cattus, lenciscus, etheostoma, percopsis, and other ichthyological genera, I have succeeded by dint of perseverence and hard labor, in taking a single catostomus."

This enumeration was made with all imaginable gravity, and had the desired effect. Astonishment was depicted on every face. "Never had such fishes been heard of before in Mud Branch—nobody ever thought of fishing there. Would I be so kind as to show them the very rare and strange fish I had taken?"

At the risk of having my head broken for the mischief I was practising, I went to a can and took from it the aforesaid catostomus, and laid it down on a bench for inspection. The arching of eyebrows, the shrugging of shoulders, the puckering of mouths, told plainly that with a "pin-hook" I had made another addition to my list of specimen fishes. My tall friend was strangely exercised. Straddling out his stilts to their greatest expansion, thrusting his hands deeply into the appertures of his trousers, and ejecting from his mouth a plump yard of tobacco spittle, he broke out with:

"I say, Mister, what kind of a fish did you call that thar?"

"That," said I, "is a catostomus."

"Cat thunder!" exclaimed he, looking down intently and even fiercely upon his fishship. "Ef that thar critter arn't a sucker, then there arn't nary bell!"

This outburst 'brought down the house,' and such another peal of laughter was scarcely ever heard, I venture to say, from the same number of human throats.

The fish was indeed of the family called "suckers," and the high-sounding name that science has applied to it did not change its character in the least, nor the form or complexion of a single scale or fin. It was simply and only a sucker, and a small, inferior specimen at best.

Moral—Big names often cover up little fishes, not worth the catching, save for exhibition.

THE POISONED TONGUE.—It is the custom in Africa for hunters, when they have killed a poisonous snake, to cut off its head and carefully bury it deep in the ground. A naked foot stepping on one of these unburied fangs would be fatally wounded. The poison would spread in a very short space all through the system. This venom lasts a long time, and is as deadly after the snake is dead as it was before. Our cruel Indians used to dip the points of their arrows in this poison—so, if they made the least wound, their victim would be sure to die.

The snake's poison is in his teeth; but there is something quite as dangerous, and much more common in communities, which has its poison in its tongue. Indeed, your chances for escape from a serpent are much greater. The worst snakes glide away in fear at the approach of man, unless disturbed or attacked. But this creature, whose poison lurks in his tongue, attacks without provocation, and follows up its victim with untiring perseverance. I will tell you his name so you will always be able to shun him. He is called a *Slanderer*. He poisons worse than a serpent. Often his venom strikes to the life of a whole family or neighborhood, destroying all peace and confidence.

THE moment anything assumes the shape of a duty, some persons feel themselves incapable of discharging it.

A Thrilling Adventure.

The Paris *Patrie* sustains the well-earned reputation of the French press for producing sensational anecdotes, by contributing the following to that species of literature:

An adventure truly horrible, and which if made the subject of a melodrama would certainly be denounced as improbable, has just occurred in the environs of Viterbo, in the Pontifical States. A cattle dealer stopped at an inn on the road not far from the city. He seemed very well satisfied with the accomodations and with himself, and he related to the inn-keeper that he had just made an excellent bargain about some cattle, by which he had netted a sum of five thousand frances.—After supper he started for the city, but had not gone far when he was attacked by three men who tried to get him down. He defended himself bravely, and succeeded in making his escape. He returned to the inn and related what had happened. At the same time he said he would sleep there, as he did not wish, for fear of another attack, to resume his journey until the next morning. Accordingly, a room was prepared for him, and he retired to bed and soon fell asleep. In the course of the night he awoke, and heard some one speaking outside the door. What he heard filled him with horror.

The innkeeper was saying to some one, "Dig the hole deeper in the garden. I will throw him out of the window, and you can bury him at once." The traveler understood the situation at once. They were going to murder him, and the innkeeper was in league with the murderers to share the plunder and conceal his body. He immediately arose and dressed himself, and, arming himself with a spade, which was standing in a corner of the bedroom, he waited. It was not long before he heard some one approach the door. It was opened softly, and the cattle-dealer saw the innkeeper about to step into the room. He immediately struck the wretch dead upon the floor with the spade.

The cattle-dealer then lifted up the body, and, opening the window, beneath which he could perceive by the dim light three men and a pit dog for himself, he threw the body into the yard. The three men took up the body, which they did not recognize, and set to work to bury it. The cattle-dealer, without losing a second, crept down stairs, opened the door of the inn, and hurried off to give information to the Papal Carabineers.—They soon arrived at the scene of the crime. The three accomplices of the would-be murderer had just finished their dismal work. They were immediately arrested and recognized as the sons of the innkeeper. It was they, doubtless, who, at the instigation of their father, had attacked the cattle-dealer on the road.

A ROMANCE ABOUT EUGENIE.—In 1851 the uncle of the writer resided as American Minister at Paris, with a large family around him. At this time appeared in society there Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Mon ijo, a lovely person and an aristocratic name securing her brilliant conquests in that society, and constituting her one of the most famous ladies in Paris. It was thought, and indeed freely remarked, that her mother was more ambitious than herself, that the former designed for her some great alliance, while Eugenie herself appeared a model of simple sincerity, a girl who would choose to consult her heart in any matrimonial affair. Her sister had just married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendent of James II. of England; and the worthy mother, Donna Maria, no doubt designed at least an equal matrimonial destiny for the more beautiful of her daughters. But the heart is not always to be controlled even in the most aristocratic life, or to yield to its exactions, or convenience. Eugenie lost hers to a fine-looking blonde Virginian, young William C. Rives, son of the American Minister. They were engaged to be married. But Aunt Judy Rives, a Virginia matron, very decided and angular in her scruples, interfered and broke off the match; the Countess was too 'fast' for her old Virginia views of social sobriety. The woman for whom future had reserved so much escaped the comparatively humble match that her heart had decided upon—the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to ascend the throne of France. Alas, what other contrasts may yet remain for her! If an event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in-law had proved complacent, the Empress, the woman who has adorned the throne of France and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron living in a farm-house near Cobham Depot, County of Albemarle, and State of Virginia.—*Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.*

A BOSTON teacher asked a new boy who made the glorious universe, but the boy couldn't tell, so the teacher got a rawhide and told the boy if he didn't tell he would wallup him. The boy looked at the whip and snivelled out: "Please, sir, *I did, but I won't do it again!*" The teacher fainted.

—There is in Africa a cow-tree that yields milk as the sugar maple yields sap, and another that exudes a delicate honey.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : SEPT. 22, 1870.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:

R. MILTON SPEER, Esq., Huntingdon.

Democratic County Ticket.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Sheriff—WM. B. BONACKER, Johnstown.
Commissioner—FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Loretto.
P. H. Director—P. H. BERG, Cambria Twp.
Auditor—JOHN WAGNER, Chest Springs.
Coroner—JACOB A. HARROLD, Johnstown.
Jury Com.—ALEX. SKELLY, Summerhill Tp.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

R. L. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*, Ebensburg.
Adams Twp., John F. Stull; Allegheny Twp., Wm. Buck; Blacklick Twp., Abraham Makin; Cambria Twp., Wm. Berg; Cambria Bor., Thos. Judge; Carroll Twp., M. J. Nagle; Carrolltown Bor., Francis Flick; Chest Twp., Anselm Weakland; Chest Springs Bor., Jos. Wertner; Clearfield Twp., Jacob Nagle; Conemaugh Twp., Yodock Kohler; Conemaugh Bor., Pat'k Kinney, 1st ward: Augustus Abler, 2d ward: Coopersdale Bor., John Lamison, Croyle Twp., Wm. Lloyd: East Conemaugh Bor., Lawrence Furlong; Ebensburg Bor., B. F. Vaughn, east ward: George Gurley, west ward: Franklin Bor., Wm. Adams; Gallitzin Twp., John Porter; Jackson Twp., Henry Rager; Johnstown Bor., Augustus Dangus, 1st ward: James H. Benford, 2d ward: John Flanagan, 3d ward: Jonathan Horner, 4th ward: H. Mattern, jr., 5th ward: Jos. Thomas, 6th ward: Loretto Bor., H. T. O'Friel; Millville Bor., Patrick Connelly; Munster Twp., Aug. Curbin; Prospect Bor., David Cronan; Richland Twp., Wm. Cole; Summerhill Twp., Pat'k Lynch; Summitville Bor., Peter Dougherty; Susquehanna Twp., John Somerville; Taylor Twp., Peter Kearns, Woodvale Bor., Casper W. Easly; Wilmore Bor., Isaac Wike; Washington Twp., John Hamilton; White Twp., Geo. Walters; Yoder Twp., Abraham Culin.

The Removal Swindle.

It is a difficult task for a man to write an article against the removal infamy and at the same time preserve his temper. It is a Herculean labor to attempt to refute a proposition, of such overshadowing importance to the whole people of Cambria county, in which there *never* has been and *never* can be adduced a single reason that can be dignified with the name of argument or common sense. The question of the location of a county seat involves in its determination, not the interests or convenience of any one particular locality, but the convenience of the citizens of the entire county. It has always been a controlling consideration with the commissioners, appointed in purruance of an Act of Assembly providing for the erection of a new county, to endeavor to locate the county seat as near the geographical centre of the proposed new county as possible, due regard always being had to road and other facilities. When the commissioners named in the original act establishing Cambria county proceeded to discharge their duties, they located the county seat at Ebensburg, then really and in truth an "obscure mountain village"—a point which was then and still continues to be about a quarter of a mile from the territorial centre of the county.

The trustees, as the Act of Assembly styled them, to locate the county seat, were John Horner, John J. Evans, and Alexander Ogle. This was done during the session of 1805. The question now arises, shall it be undone, and the county seat be removed from the centre of the county to within *two and a half miles* of the *line of Somerset county*, merely to gratify the personal vanity and ambition of a few disappointed office seekers in Johnstown? It has been a particular matter of glorification on the part of the removal faction, that Johnstown was the centre of population and commerce. We deny the truth of the assertion and will let the returns of the census settle the question. Is it honest, fair or right that the people of the northern portion of Cambria county, the townships of Susquehanna, Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and White, to and from which districts there are good and available roads leading to Ebensburg, should be forced and compelled, as they would be if the county seat is removed, to go to Johnstown, more than *twice* the distance now traveled, and to pay more than *twice* the expense? Is there a man of honesty and intelligence in either of the townships named who will endorse or sanction so glaring and unparalleled an outrage? We think not; and by their votes as men who are in favor of even-handed justice, though the heavens should fall, they will teach all such double-faced political hypocrites as Henry D. Woodruff that they are fully competent to take care of their own local and personal interests—that they fully understand and appreciate his hollow and insincere professions of friendship—and that on the second Tuesday of October next they will pronounce upon him the fearful sentence which was once passed on his infamous prototype of old, "*Mene, mene tekel upharsin*"—"You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Woodruff's Falsehoods.

Potts was nominated by the removalites for Assembly, but didn't suit the Boggs ring. Accordingly he got sick *to order*—declined—and got well again! Woodruff suited better. It is true, he had supported and praised the management of the Commissioners' Office and the Poor House—it is true, he had opposed the removal project—but in buying him, body and breeches, his purchasers knew they bought his paper along with him.

Woodruff *now* says the County Commissioners are corrupt and dishonest. The Board are John A. Kennedy, Morris McNamara and James E. Neason. One resides in Carrolltown, one in Johnstown, one in Clearfield—and *none* in Ebensburg. Yet *they* are the corrupt Ebensburg ring. What balderdash and falsehood! H. D. Woodruff would not dare to call these gentlemen either dishonest or wasteful of the people's money. In fact, Woodruff himself gets more from these same Commissioners annually than any man in Ebensburg, excepting the counsel and clerk of the Commissioners.

Francis O'Friel, the Democratic nominee for Commissioner, is admitted by all men, of all parties, *and by Woodruff himself*, to be the best man that could have been nominated for the position. If reform were needed, he would, of all men, be the man to make it. But H. D. Woodruff opposes him since *he* has been bought over.

So of the Poor House. The Directors of the Poor of Cambria county are three Germans, two of whom are mechanics, and one a farmer. One resides in Ebensburg, one in Johnstown, and one in Jackson township. Woodruff would not dare to assail either of these gentlemen, personally, because he *knows* they are honest men. Peter H. Berg, the present nominee, is also a German farmer. If these laboring men are not qualified to take care of the interests of the people, with due regard to the comfort of the poor and unfortunate, in God's name who are? Woodruff sustained them until *he* was bought!

Now he prates about the ring, and supports a ticket half radical—urges the election of men who have fought all their lives against the Democracy and in favor of the negro. He, (Woodruff) calling himself a Democrat, puts three old Know Nothings—Joseph Croyle, Thomas Davis and Henry Walters—*above* the regular Democratic ticket, and has the impudence to ask Democrats to vote for it.

Like all renegades, he will find that he underrates the intelligence of the Democracy of "Little Cambria."

H. D. Woodruff.

If there ever was any doubt that H. D. Woodruff, the editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, and now the purchased candidate of the removal faction for Assembly, is a first class blackguard—peerless, and beyond all approach in that particular sphere—that doubt has been conclusively dispelled by the filthy columns of his last week's issue. If it were possible for him to have a single sincere friend in Johnstown, or Ebensburg, the vile and uncalled for personal abuse which he has seen fit to heap upon the editor of this paper ought to make the cheek of that friend crimson with profound shame. If he expects that he can provoke us into imitating his cowardly example, he is sadly mistaken. We have stated to him, heretofore, that neither his character nor that of our own, have anything whatever to do with the issue which is involved in the present campaign. The stake is far higher and far beyond all such personal controversies. Our charge against H. D. Woodruff has been and will continue to be, that he has played a double and dishonorable game—that on the 8th of August he was in this place, at the meeting of the County Convention, the open, avowed and violent enemy of the removal of the county seat—that he denounced William H. Rose and Capt. Bonacker on the distinct ground that they *were in favor of the removal* and he would not, for that reason, support them if nominated. Has he ever denied the truth of these allegations? Never! Nor dare he do so. In *twelve* days after having thus fumed and blustered against the removal project, this very creature, H. D. Woodruff, accepted a nomination from the mongrel convention at Cresson, *on a removal platform*. Would a pure, upright man, as he claims to be, thus dishonor and demean himself? Does the history of parties in Cambria, or any other county in the State, present a parallel case of such shameless, wanton, bare-faced duplicity and personal abasement? If so, we would like to know it. This, and this alone, is our grievance against H. D. Woodruff. We had nothing to do with his personal character or habits, until he made an unprovoked attack upon ourself. To all such personal warfare we will respond and resent in the proper tone. If Woodruff, in the future, sees proper to evade the true issue and indulge to the top of his bent in vile personal defamation, let him pursue his natural instincts. He is welcome to all the laurels he can place upon his traitorous brow in such a contest.

Another Falsehood Refuted.

We do not suppose that any person who knows us believes that we wrote letters in favor of Mr. Morrell and against Mr. Johnston, as alleged by the pretended Ebensburg correspondent of the Johnstown *Democrat*; still we cannot resist the temptation of showing the utter falsity of the accusation, and for that purpose have gone to the fountain head to obtain evidence which can neither be questioned or refuted. The gentlemen who have furnished the following letter are not of our political way of thinking, which makes their testimony if possible the stronger and more convincing:

ALTOONA, Sept. 19, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Our attention having been called to a statement made by a correspondent of the Johnstown DEMOCRAT, writing over the non de plume of "Bismarck," in which the publisher of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN is charged with having written letters from Johnstown to an Altoona paper, in 1866, in which letters he lauded Mr. Morrell and traduced his Democratic opponent in the Congressional contest of that year, Mr. Johnston, we deem it due to Mr. McPike to say that he wrote no letters of that character to our paper, and as the TRIBUNE was the only newspaper published here during Mr. McP.'s residence in Johnstown, it follows that he could not have written them to any other journal printed in this place. An examination of our files show that in one or two of the letters in question reference was made to Messrs. Morrell and Johnston, but in no way laudatory or condemnatory of either. This is a plain statement of facts for the truth of which we freely vouch.

McCRUM & DERN,
Editors Altoona Tribune.

As to the assertion that many Democrats in Johnstown believe that we voted for Mr. Morrell in 1866, we are willing it should go for what it is worth, and that is simply nothing. Nobody believes it or ever did believe it, and it would only be a waste of valuable time and space to attempt to refute so silly a charge. We will simply say that if our business associations in 1866 gave rise to such an impression, and the editor of the *Democrat*, when asked, assigned that as the only reason, then the affiliations of Mr. Woodruff at the present day stamp him as a radical of the most ultra character, for among such men he finds his noisiest partisans and most fulsome friends. That he is no longer a Democrat, his treacherous course has only too plainly established, but that he is a radical after the fashion of many of his prominent supporters in the removal iniquity we are fain to believe, yet his own reasoning can lead to no other conclusion.

READ THE TRUTH!!

THOSE REMOVAL NUTS CRACKED!

We despise publishing Court proceedings in the newspapers of the day for political effect, and our only excuse for inserting the following is that the *questions* were published in the Removal organs, and is no more than just that the *answers* should be published also.

The Court relieved the officers to whom these questions were propounded, of all blame—pronounced the answers full and satisfactory—whereupon James Potts immediately left Ebensburg on foot, and was found wandering somewhere near Wilmore and taken charge of by his friends:

Lewis Plitt, C. B. Ellis, John J. Murphy, John Geis, *et. al.*, vs. J. A. Kennedy, Maurice McNamara, and James E. Neason, Commissioners of Cambria County, and William Linton, Treasurer.	In the Common Pleas of Cambria County. Sitti'g in Equity. No. 1, June Term, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF SAID COURT:

The answer of John A. Kennedy, Maurice McNamara, and James E. Neason, Commissioners of Cambria County, and Wm. Linton, Treasurer of said County, in response to an attachment awarded by your Honorable Court, respectfully represents: That your respondents hereby, upon their corporal oaths, purge themselves of any contempt of said Court, in not replying to the interrogatories propounded by said complainants. True it is that certain interrogatories were served upon your respondents, requiring an answer in fourteen days, but as said interrogatories are accompanied by what purported to be an amended bill, without the sanction or endorsement of this Honorable Court thereto appended, and your respondents being unaware that any such sanction or endorsement had been obtained, believed and were instructed that they were not bound to answer the same. Your respondents further aver, upon their oaths aforesaid, that they have been at all times, since the original bill was filed in the above case, ready and anxious to comply with every order of the Court in the premises, and have so instructed their solicitors, and have faithfully endeavored to have a hearing and have a final disposition of the case before the Court.

To the several interrogatories of the complainants your respondents do respectfully make answer and say:

1. To the first interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That the purchase of the land from Eliza McDonald was made on the 20th of October, 1869; that it was made at the date of the written agreement, and that said purchase was concurred in by a full Board of Commissioners.

2. To the second interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Said purchase was made before any of the Bonds of Cambria county had been issued. Eliza McDonald was paid twenty five dollars in cash at the time the agreement was signed, and on the 22d of April, 1870, County Bonds Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, were delivered to Gen. Joseph McDonald, Attorney for Mrs. Eliza McDonald, for balance of purchase money due on the purchase of said land, Eliza McDonald paying the amount overpaid by the Bonds to the Treasurer in cash. The Bonds delivered to Gen. McDonald were dated 22d April, 1870.

3. To the third interrogatory your respondents answer and say: The Bonds were delivered to Gen. Joseph McDonald, Attorney for Eliza McDonald, by your respondents, and were received by her at par.

4. To the fourth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents, nor neither of them; nor any other person to our knowledge, had an interest in the purchase from Mrs. McDonald of the ground in question.

5. To the fifth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents employed Mr. Haviland on or about the first day of August, 1869, at a compensation of five per cent. on the contract price of the new Jail, and to be paid in money.

6. To the sixth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents were advised by Mr. Haviland, and on a careful examination their own judgments coincided with that of the architect, that it would be much less expensive to erect the new jail on its present location than to construct it upon the ground occupied by the old Jail. Your respondents never contemplated the erection of a new Court House, but in their action sought only to comply with the requisitions of the Grand Juries and Court in the erection of a new Jail.

7. To the seventh interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That, to the best of your respondents knowledge, it is about six hundred and seventy eight feet.

8. To the eighth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That neither the architect nor any other person, so far as your respondents know, has any interest in the purchase of the ground from Eliza McDonald, or in the erection of the new Jail.

9. To the ninth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents advertised the Letting of the new Jail in all the newspapers of the county, viz: in the Cambria Freeman, Johnstown Democrat, Ebensburg Alleghania, and Johnstown Tribune; also in the Pittsburgh Post. The notices were advertised four weeks prior to the Letting. Ten bids in all were received, and from the persons and in the amounts following, to wit: Michael Brawley and Dennis Brawley & Co., ninety-five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars; Frederick Snyder and Philip Collins, eighty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars and three cents; J. King McLanahan, eighty five thousand dollars; Shoemaker & Co., eighty four thousand five hundred dollars; James H. Marshall, eighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; Jas. Myers, seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars; J. Rhule, seventy-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars; William Callan, seventy-three thousand dollars; William D. Robinson, sixty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars; and one bid for the cast iron from Wm. J. Anderson & Co., eighteen thousand dollars. They were all received as sealed preposals, and none were opened until after the time for receiving bids had passed.

10. To the tenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: None of the bids were opened, nor had we any knowledge of their contents, until after the time for receiving bids had passed. They were all opened at the same time and in the presence of the architect, Mr. Haviland.

11. To the eleventh interrogatory your respondents answer and say: A full set of plans were for exhibition in the Commissioners' Office, and all parties notified of the same by advertisement. There were about one dozen of copies of the specifications in the office and furnished to those desiring the same.

12. To the twelfth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: The architect, Mr. Haviland, did not furnish his estimate of the cost of the building until all the bids were opened. His estimate was about seventy-five thousand dollars. Of course your respondents did not and could not inform Mr. Wm. Callan, or any other party, what that estimate was.

13. To the thirteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents cannot give the precise date of the filing of the plans and specifications with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but they were approved by said officer on the 10th day of March, 1870, as shown by his certificate on file in the office of your respondents.

14. To the fourteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents have no interest whatever in the erection of the Jail or in the furnishing of materials therefor, nor in the employment of any person engaged about or upon said erection.

15. To the fifteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That your respondents entered into the contract with William Callan upon the day upon which it purports to have been made, and that they, nor neither of them, know of any person having an interest in said contract with William Callan.

16. To the sixteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That Wm. Callan has not given bonds for the faithful performance of his contract, but that by the terms of said contract twenty per cent. of each estimate is withheld until the building is completed, to secure the faithful performance thereof.

17. To the seventeenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents have negotiated bonds of Cambria county to the amount of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars, between No. 1 and No. 92, and have received for the same twenty-two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and have applied the proceeds to the erection of the new Jail. Your respondents decline answering to whom each Bond was sold, unless required specially to do so by your Honorable Court, believing that the same would be prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Bonds and to the interests of the taxpayers of the county.

18. To the eighteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: We have given William Callan Bonds in part payment of his contract, the same being given at par. Your respondents further say that they have given none of the Bonds of the county to any person to sell at a discount.

19. To the nineteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That the purchase of the ground was paid for in Bonds at par, and that your respondents have drawn orders on the County Treasurer in favor of William Callan for the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars; and, besides, have drawn orders in favor of the architect, and on account, and to pay printing bills.

20. To the twentieth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents have not loaned or given the credit of the county for the purposes aforesaid, except in the sale of Bonds, as before stated.

21. To the twenty first interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That this interrogatory has already been fully answered in the reply of your respondents to the nineteenth interrogatory.

22. To the twenty-second interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That the ground occupied by the present public building is two hundred and sixty-four feet square, about one-third of which is occupied by the Academy building, over which your respondents have no control, and upon the balance is erected the Court House and offices, the old Jail and outbuildings.

23. To the twenty-third interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That he has paid, on orders drawn by the Commissioners, to Wm. Callan the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars; that your respondent has paid no money to Eliza McDonald or any other person or persons on account of the purchase of land from her; that of the money paid William Callan, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents were derived from taxes, and that the balance paid said William Callan was derived from the sale of the Bonds of the county.

24. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That your respondent has received from the sales of the Bonds of the county, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty cents, and that your respondent knows nothing further in regard to said Bonds.

25. To the twenty fifth interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That your respondent borrowed no money upon the Bonds or credit of the county.

26. To the twenty sixth interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That your respondent is not authorized to sell the Bonds of the county, nor does he know of any party authorized to sell the same.

27. To the twenty-seventh interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That he has no Bonds of the county in his possession or control.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:

J. A. Kennedy, Jas. E. Neason, and Maurice McNamara, being severally sworn according to law, say that the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to them are true, to the best of their knowledge and remembrance, and also to their information and belief.

J. A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE MCNAMARA,
JAS. E. NEASON.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:

William Linton, being sworn according to law, says the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to him are true, to the best of his knowledge and remembrance, and also to the best of his information and belief.

WM. LINTON.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

ANSWERS OF WILLIAM CALLAN.

23. To the twenty third interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he filed his bid for the construction of the new jail on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1869; that said bid was endorsed in a sealed envelope; and that previous to the filing of said bid your respondent had no means of knowing and did not know Mr Haviland's, the Architect's, estimate of the cost of said Jail; that your respondent did not know Mr. Haviland until the day of the letting.

24. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he did not know the Architect's estimate of the cost of the new Jail prior to nor until after he had received the contract, nor did he know what any other person or persons had bid upon said jail.

25. To the twenty fifth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—Your respondent filed but one bid, and upon that bid he had received the contract for the erection of the new Jail. Your respondent further answers that said bid was not altered or changed after it had been filed with the commissioners.

26. To the twenty-sixth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he has given no security for the performance of his contract, but that under said contract twenty per cent is retained upon each estimate, to secure the faithful performance thereof.

27. To the twenty seventh interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That no other berson than himself is directly or indirectly interested in said contract, and that no other person is to receive any profit or advantage out of said contract.

28. To the twenty-eighth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—Your respondent has been paid on his contract by the County Commissioners the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars. Your respondent further answers that he received County Orders for the above amount, and with part of said orders your respondent purchased County Bonds, taking the Bonds at par. Your respondent further avers that he has no County Orders on hands—that he has sold none of said orders at a discount, and that all the money he received on said orders was paid to him by the County Treasurer.

29. To the twenty ninth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he has parted with none of the County Bonds or County Orders at a discount, and your respondent further avers that he is not authorized by the County Commissioners to sell either the Bonds of the County nor County Orders in any manner.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:

J. A. Kennedy, Jas. E. Neason, and Maurice McNamara, being severally sworn according to law, say that the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to them are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and also to their best information.

J. A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE MCNAMARA,
JAS. E. NEASON.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:

William Callan, being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to him are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and remembrance, and also to his best information and belief. WM. CALLAN.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:

I, J. K. Hite, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, certify that the foregoing are true copies of the answers to special interrogatories, filed to No. 1, June Term, 1870.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, at Ebensburg, 19th September, 1870.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

—A few days since Mrs. Klingensmith, of Irwin Station, fainted and fell into a deep well. She was rescued by a gentleman who happend to be near.

The Massacre at Tien-Tsin.

The London *Standard* publishes a private letter, written from Cheefoo, June 30, in which the barbarities practiced on the fatal day of the massacre are fully depicted.—After telling how the French Consul, M. Fontanier, M. Thomassin, an attache of the consulate and his wife, and two Catholic priests were murdered, the letter proceeds to give details of the sanguinary sequel to these crimes.

THE WRETCHED DEATHS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The mob, led on by soldiers, set fire to the consulate and the church of the Catholic mission, and burnt all the other inmates who could not escape. Simultaneously with the assault on the French consulate, the mob and soldiers surrounded the hospital of the French Sisters of Charity. Having set fire to a portion of the building, they entered the gates and dragged all the Sisters of Charity out into the street. There they stripped them naked, exposed to the public gaze, plucked out their eyes, cut off their breasts, ripped them open, dragged out their hearts, and deliberately cut them to pieces, and divided portions of their flesh amongst the infuriated mob. No European witnessed these outrages on humanity save the poor victims, who, in presence of each other, passed through the terrible ordeal, and perished without hope of release, and without any support in that extreme hour of misery and torment save their confidence in a merciful God, whose behests they have endeavored to fulfill amongst a barbarous people at the peril of their lives. Chinese spectators of the bloody scene relate other horrors perpetrated on the innocent ladies that cannot be mentioned. The lady superioress of the hospital, it is related, was cut in twain while yet alive. God alone and the sisters know what they endured of agony and bodily sufferings. Their modesty outraged, their purity defiled, their poor frail frames torn asunder, their blood scattered, and their lives destroyed by savages whose murderous rage inflicted all those and other outrages amidst a scene of horror that alone would be terrible to encounter. One short hour sufficed to extinguish those noble martyrs of charity. Their labor of love among the poor of Tien-tsin for six years was thus crowned in bitterness and earthly shame, by the very people whom they had succored and fed and clothed and tended in the hour of sickness and pestilence.

BURNING OF THE ORPHANS ALIVE.

No sooner had the mob and the soldiers glutted their thirst for human blood on the unfortunate sisters than they burnt the entire hospital. Nearly one hundred children, who had been received into the orphanage attached to the hospital, perished in the flames. The mutilated members of the dead sisters were thrown into the burning ruins and thus, together with the little children they were charitably nurturing, was the holocaust completed.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The Wilmington, (Del.) city election was held on the 6th inst., and resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. Wm. Bright, Democrat, was elected President of the city council by over two hundred majority, and the entire Radical ticket was signally defeated. The Democrats carried five of the nine wards. Wilmington is usually Radical by from fifty to two hundred. This year, with the accession to the party of "moral ideas" of several hundred negroes, enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment, the city ranges itself unmistakably on the side of the friends of constitutional liberty. The result has produced unbounded enthusiasm among Democrats, and has fallen like a bombshell in the Radical camp. Delaware can be set down as good for her usual majority, if not more.

The Radicals during the afternoon boasted that they would vote between six and seven hundred negroes, and claimed four hundred majority when the polls closed. Their defeat is a Radical disaster, and points to a certain and inevitable rout in November. Their negro allies prove a burden in Wilmington as in all other cities. Ranting Radical politicians here are denouncing negro suffrage as the cause of their defeat.

The Democrats and Conservatives are jubilant.

MAGNIFICENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT NEWARK.—Rev. Father Doane, of Newark, who has just returned from Europe, has spent some months in visiting the cathedral towns of the Continent and in examining the larger churches in Rome and England. Mr. O'Rourke, of Newark, and two London architects accompanied Father Doane, and he has returned with the plans for a magnificent cathedral. The edifice will be in the form of a cross, built of brown stone, with a spire containing niches for statues. The style will be pure Gothic of the seventh century. The roof is to be composed of groined arches, supported by columns of Aberdeen granite. If the plans are strictly followed the building will be the finest of its kind in the country, exceeding considerably in size the Fifth avenue cathedral, of New York, now building, and in beauty the immense cathedral of that city. More than a year has been spent in perfecting the plans, and it is expected that fifteen years will be spent in the erection of the building.

A STRANGE SUICIDE was committed in Harrison county (Mo) on the 1st inst. A traveler stopped at a farm where they were threshing out grain, and going into the barnyard began talking to some of the men at work, telling them he used to work with a machine, whereupon he asked leave to drive. His request was granted, and after a short spell he asked if he might not feed the machine. It was quite apparent that he was well posted in regard to threshing, and having fed for sometime, he looked around at the driver with a nod, signifying that he wanted more power. Standing still till the cylinder was flying and buzzing around like "double-geared lightning," and everyone becoming alarmed at the awful motion, he jumped head first against the teeth of the cylinder, and in less than an instant he was crushed into eternity. No one knew him, and there were no papers upon his person by which he could be identified.

SOME facts are stated by the Delaware *Gazette*, in relation to the negro vote in Wilmington, which are interesting, as showing the effect of this pet scheme of the Radicals upon white men. In the Fourth ward, fifty-one negroes voted. This ward gave fifty-seven Democratic majority last year. Now it returns ninety-nine majority. In the fifth ward, where the negro vote is strong, the Radical majority fell from ninety-five, in 1869, to twenty nine in 1870. This is a marked change. One hundred negroes voted in the sixth ward, and yet the Radical majority was reduced from sixty-three to thirty five. The Radical majority in the Eighth ward, in 1869, was sixty-six. With all the negro votes they only beat the Democrats twenty-eight at the last election. The facts are significant. They marshal the Democratic party in the road it should travel, and point out the path to certain success. White men will not yield the rule of this country to negroes.

General News Items.

—The Rev. Dr. James of Bustletown Pa., is the oldest Methodist preacher in the world. He is in his ninety-fourth year, and has been a preacher for seventy years.

—A thunderbolt, weighing thirty-five pounds, was picked up in Greene county, Pennsylvania, a short time since by a farmer named Banyard, who had seen it fall. It resembles hard sandstone.

—A young girl and a young man kneeling in the Catholic church in Liedberg, Germany, were recently struck by lightning and killed. They were five paces apart, and persons kneeling between the two were not injured.

—The Radical organ of Clearfield the *Raftsman's Journal*, speaks of the laboring man as "the lowest startum of our population." He will find it a rather high "stratum" for him and his pig-tails to get over on the day of the election.

—The Radical nominating convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., refused to give a single German a place upon the ticket. After that they passed a resolution highly eulogistic of the Germans in the Old World, and of the Prussians in particular.

—A man was recently found standing upon his head in the streets of Mobile, Ala., who claimed to be the brother-in law of President Grant. Whenever the boys hooted at him, he turned around savagely and shrieked "Let us have peace."

—Ira G. Sharp has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, upon a platform which takes strong grounds in favor of taxing United States bonds, doing away with National Banks, against Coolie labor, and accepting the Fifteenth Amendment as a finality.

—There is growing on the premises of Mrs. Mary Hunter, in Oley township, Berks county, a mammoth chestnut tree, which measures 32 feet in circumference and 10 feet in diameter. The age of this monster chestnut is unknown, it being an old tree when the "oldest inhabitant" was a "child."

—A London despatch of Sept. 19th says that the advance guard of volunteer battalions now being raised in America for service in the French army, has arrived in Paris and, an enthusiastic reception attended their entrance. This battalion will be immediately enrolled in a most important command.

—The negro nurse girl of R. I. Trice, at Verona, Mississippi, drowned the infant in her charge one day last week by deliberately dropping it into a cistern. She assisted in the search, but when the body was found confessed her crime, saying that an old negro woman was her adviser. The young fiend was taken to Tupelo and put in jail.

—The Democratic Conferees for the Eighteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Tioga and Potter have nominated the Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsborough, Tioga county for Congress. Mr. Sherwood is a lawyer of large practice, a man of great moral worth and will command a full vote in the district.

—Ex-President Andrew Johnson made a long and important speech at Gallatin, Tennessee, on Saturday night. He proclaimed that he was always a Democrat, and had been elected Vice-President as a Union Democrat. He counselled the people of Tennessee to act with the National Democracy, and to repudiate the actions of the old secession leaders, who were striving to regain their influence in the affairs of the State.

—About the first church which the Rev. Wm. Pinkney, now assistant Bishop of Maryland, will probably consecrate is the historic and splendid sanctuary at Rock Creek, which was planned, surveyed and oftentimes superintended by Washington. Remarkable as it may be, it does not appear that the edifice, although originally erected in 1791, was really never consecrated.

—Vincent Colyer, John V. Farwell, and John D. Lang, Indian Commissioners, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday, after a three weeks' consultation with the Osage Indians. The Osages have agreed to accept the act of Congress for the sale of their landt in Kansas and their removal to the Indian territory. This opens for settlement 8,000,000 acres of the best land in Kansas at $1 25 per acre, and exempt from railroad grants.

—Here we have a couple of condensed lectures in favor of temperance: Isaac Wagner, of New Castle, got more liquor aboard than he could balance under, toppled over into the river and was drowned. Francis W. Franklin, of Philadelphia was a man of passionate temper, and fond of strong drink. On Wednesday of last week he quarreled with his wife, chased her off, and then shot himself through the head, dying within three minutes.

—A man in Norwich, Connecticut, has whitteld, with a pen-knife, a perplexing bottle puzzle. He has taken an eight-ounce phial, and set up in its interior a perfect keg, about two inches long, with four hoops in it, and both heads in; and he has stopped the bottle with a wooden plug, which fits perfectly tight and is keyed inside, the key pinned and the pin toggled. The workmanship is excellent and the way it was done is a mystery.

—At the execution on Friday last, of the four negroes, at the Isle of Wight Court House, for murder, when the drop fell two of the ropes broke, leaving two bodies dangling from the scaffold, and two lying on the ground. The executioner, after the two hanging ones died, which was not until seventeen minuets had elapsed, marched the other two upon the scaffold, and hung them. There was much excitement in the crowd, and inside the jail, when the ropes broke, and the guard had to quiet them.

—Niagara is no longer the most wonderful of cataracts. Its rival has been discovered in British Guiana, in South America. There are two falls, one of seven hundred and seventy feet and another of fifty. The volume of water passing over these falls is seventy-eight feet deep and three hundred feet broad during the dry season. The colonial government of Guiana is arranging facilities for visitors. By way of comparison, it may be well to add that Niagara Falls on the American side is 164 feet high, and on the Canadian side, 150 feet high. The width of the American falls is 1,100 feet, and the Canadian falls about double that number.

—Rev. Father Gervans, priest of Saint James Church, Newark, N. J., is a very remarkable man. Being a most skillful builder he personally supervised the erection of his magnificent church, thus saving thousands of dollars. He is now erecting a large hospital and also a convent building, the latter two hundred feet square and five stories high and wholly of iron. The building is only thirty feet wide, there being an interior court one hundred and forty feet square.—The Reverend Father attends to every detail, pays the men and all, and is even thought to be his own architect, though not even reporters can find out about him.

CAN'T SEE IT.—When an iron manufacturer votes in Congress to increase the price of an article, in making which he is interested, forty per cent. and at the same time refuses to pay his workmen one cent per week advance for their labor, the Radical papers call him a friend of American laborers.—Wonder if the laborers can see it in that light.

REMAINS OF A RACE OF GIANTS FOUND IN ARKANSAS—STRANGE AND USEFUL POTTERY.—Two miles west of Barfield, in Arkansas county, Ark., on the east bank of the Pemiscott river, stands an Indian mound, some twenty-five feet high, about an acre in area at the top. The mound is called Chickasaba. A number of years ago in making an excavation for a road near the foot of Chickasaba mound, a portion of a gigantic human skeleton was found. The men who were digging, becoming interested, unearthed the entire skeleton. From measurements given us by two parties, the frame of the man to whom it belonged could not have been less than eight or nine feet in height. Under the head, which easily slipped over the head of an informant (who, we will here state, is one of our best citizens), was found a pure, jug-shaped earthern jar, resembling, in the way of Indian pottery which had been seen before by them. It was the shape of a round-bodied, long-necked carafe, or decanter. The material of which this jar was made was a peculiar kind of clay, and the workmanship was very fine. The face or body of it was ornamented with figures or hieroglyphics consisting of a correct delineation of human hands, parallel to each other, open palms outward, and running up and down the vase, the wrists to the bottom, the fingers toward the neck. On either side of the hands were *tibea*, or thigh bones also correctly delineated, running round the vase. There were other things found with the skeleton, but this is all our informant remembers. Since that time, whenever an excavation has been made in the Chickasaba country in the neighborhood of the mound, similar skeletons have been found, and always the skull of every one were found enclosed in funeral vases, almost exactly like the one described. There are now in this city several of the vases and portions of the bones of the tons. One of the editors of the *Age* measured a thigh-bone, which is fully three feet long. The thigh and shin bone, together with bones of the foot stood on their proper position, in a physician's office in this city, measured five feet in height. We now being raised in America for service show the body to which the legs belonged to have been from nine to ten feet in height. At Beaufort's Landing, near Bastrop, in digging a deep ditch, a skeleton was found, the leg of which measured between five and six feet in length, and other bones in proportion.—*Memphis Appeal.*

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—*Hearth and Home*, a finely illustrated journal of high character, hitherto owned by Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co., has just been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well-known publishers of the *American Agriculturalist*. Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., whose advertising agency, established in 1849, is one of the largest and most successful in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer *Hearth and Home* to the new publishers, whose long experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materially to its value. The new publishers also announce a reduction of terms to three dollars per year. This change will not at all affect the *American Agriculturist*, which will continue to appear independently as heretofore. The illustrations and reading matter of the two journals will be entirely different. Either of the two journals will be furnished from now to the close of 1871 (fifteen months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz: the *Weekly Hearth and Home* at three dollars; the *Monthly American Agriculturist*, one dollar and a half; or the two for four dollars.

New Advertisements

mbria Freeman.

RSDAY, : : : SEPT. 22, 1870.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

OWDED OUT.—It has been utterly impossible for us to publish everything seeking entrance to our columns this week, so much of our space being devoted to the question of removal falsehoeds and to matters pertaining to that all-absorbing iniquity. Communications and correspondence, as well as our usual variety of local and general news, have been forced to succumb to the pressure. Such trivial articles, however, as will not spoil by the keeping, will appear in our next issue.

XX—All right—much obliged. We will be glad to remember you specially in our prayers.

Democrats, see that you are registered, and see to it now. Delays are dangerous when time precious.

The Hollidaysburg jail is said to be full of debtors, no less than seven having been added to the number in one day last week. We are sorry to learn that our townsman Mr. Geo. Huntley, is once more confined to his house by sickness. May he soon fully and fully recover.

Wanamaker & Brown have sold cartloads of all-wool Suits this spring at Eight Dollars which other houses have sold for Ten Dollars, and tried to make people believe they were doing a wonderful thing at that.

The total population of Cambria county according to the official figures furnished by Marshal Murdoch, is 36,572, of which more than 16,000, so far as we can judge, reside in and about Johnstown. We shall give full details in our next.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the *Alleghanian*, is just now doing W illiamsport as a juror in the U. S. District Court. Nice sugar plum that, but we fear that it is *Morrell*-y impossible for everybody to get a suck at. Hope we will be favored long enough to enjoy it some day, however.

Coal was shown by Mr. E. J. Mills a piece of iron ore taken from a two foot vein recently discovered on a farm in Jackson township, of which Mr. John Lloyd, of this place, is the owner. If we know what's what, it is the richest specimen of iron ore ever saw.

If the boys who are making raids on the bunches of grapes growing on the vines we occupy, could only put up with a little longer delay they would find that the grapes would taste much better when fully ripe than they do at the present time. Hint to the wise.

Geo. F. Killinger, the individual who got about the imprisonment of Geo. T. Fee for incendiarism in Altoona, has himself been arrested on a similar charge, and by a detective named P. H. Shields, for want of $12,000 bail has been committed to jail at Hollidaysburg.

We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Kelly, our candidate for Jury Commissioner, has for some time been prostrated by a severe illness from which he is now, however, slowly recovering. Mr. S. desires to put squarely on the record for the Democracy and against the removal fraud.

For the past two or three weeks a Fair has been in progress at Gallitzin, in aid of the new Catholic parsonage recently erected there, and we are assured that it is not only a big money, but is of the most extensive attractive character. It will be brought to a close some time this week, if we are misinformed.

A man named Archibald Thomas either accidentally or intentionally shot himself with a rifle in Philipsburg, Centre county, on Saturday evening last. The contents of the gun passed entirely through his head, entering the right temple and passing out at the left one. He was a confirmed inebriate and a dyspeptic, and may have been temporarily insane.

An intoxicated man named Bradley, living from this county, lay down on the track of the Pan Handle railroad, at Birmingham, Allegheny county, and went to sleep on Thursday night last. He was discovered a few minutes before midnight, and endeavored to abandon his perilous position in time to save him from being run over by a passing train.

The planing mill of Mr. Louis Plack, Altoona, and a small frame house adjoining together with a small lot of lumber, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week, involving a loss of $11,000, on which there was only $5,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The friend and patron has our sympathy in his heavy pecuniary loss.

Three miners were badly burned at Johnstown, on Tuesday of last week, by an explosion of gunpowder. Two of them, Hines and Quirk, were very severely injured, and it is thought the former will lose his eyesight. The powder, about six pounds, was contained in a bag, and was set on fire by several hot pickaxes (just taken from the blacksmith shop) being carelessly thrown on top of it.

The pic-nic at Wilmore on Saturday was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind it has ever been our knowledge to attend, and our experience is the experience of all who participated. Altoona was largely represented by an excellent band and upwards of a hundred of its best citizens, and much more than to any one else is due the great success which attended the pic-nic, socially and financially. We did not learn the amount realized.

Monday night witnessed the inauguration of the Ladies' Fair at Carrolltown, and we are glad that its success so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The display of fancy and useful articles is unusually large and brilliant, and the spirit of enjoyment and good feeling reigns supreme. No people deserve more fully the patronage of all classes in such an enterprise, and we hope they will be liberally encouraged while the Fair lasts.

A man named Justus Reibeck, a Polander by birth and a saddler by trade, has been confined in jail here for threatening to shoot and committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Adam Schettig, of Cambria township, on Saturday evening last. The wife of Mrs. Schettig brought her husband, armed with an axe, to the rescue, and in the scuffle which ensued Reiback was cut on one hand, by the blade of the axe being drawn through it, and came very near bleeding to death.

Not many nights ago John and Sam Hines, two well known characters, left this place for their homes in Blacklick township, having the usual cargo of benzine on board. They had a wagon and team with them, and also an axe. The latter implement by some means came in contact with the wagon's frontispiece, inflicting a most ghastly and serious wound, but what part John received in the tragedy we are not prepared to say, although rumor has it that he struck the blow that caused his brother's discomfiture. Be that as it may, Sam is said to be severely injured, and it will doubtless be many days before his familiar features will be seen again in our midst.

FORGERY! FORGERY!

Another Base Falsehood Exposed!

Mr. Rose after "A Democratic Soldier" with a Sharp Stick!

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 16, 1870.

Editor Cambria Freeman—Dear Sir: A party signing himself "A Democratic Soldier," publishes in this week's *Democrat* a communication wherein he gives extracts from two letters which were published in the Johnstown *Tribune* in 1863, and has the hardihood to say that I wrote them. The first of these extracts is as follows:

"PETERSBURGH, VA., Sept. 12, 1863.

"Our boys all regret being from home on next election day. If we had a vote, it would be a unanimous thing for the soldiers' friend, A. G. Curtin."

The writer of the communication thereupon proceeds to say:

"Mr. Rose DID come home to vote for Curtin and was in favor of his election. He returned shortly to his regiment and writes a letter to the TRIBUNE of October 30, 1863, from which I take the following extract:

"'CAMP NEAR ROMNEY, October 21st, 1863.

"'Since our return to this place, nothing of importance has occurred to interrupt the usual routine of camp life, says the glorious news from Pennsylvania and Ohio. *Bully* for our friends at home! The election of Curtin and the defeat of Vallandigham are victories as great as that of Meade at Gettysburg.'"

I did not write either of the above letters. I never was at Petersburg, Va. While the regiment was at Petersburg, with Colonel Thoburn's Brigade, I was at the headquarters of Col. Campbell, at Mechanicsburg Gap, on detached duty, as A. A. A. General, and Lt. D. R. Lewis, of Co. E. was acting Adjutant of the Regiment. On the 12th day of October, 1863, when the *Tribune's* correspondent wrote the last letter, I was in Harrisburg, Pa., with Hon. C. L. Pershing, attending to business before the Military Department, and not in camp near Romney, Va. The *Tribune* correspondent referred to the returns of the regiment from Petersburg, as the context clearly shows. Record evidence is now in Johnstown, in the Brigade books, to prove the fact that I was not in camp Oct. 21, 1863, and to any who desire further information, I refer to Col. Linton, and other officers and members of the regiment, who will inform them that I did not accompany the regiment to Petersburg, Va., nor was I with it at any time during its stay at that place.

Again, I *did not* "come home to vote for Curtin." I did not vote for Curtin. I was not entitled to a vote in 1863. I did not vote at all. I did not offer to vote. I did not advocate the election of Curtin. I never was in my political views anything else than a Democrat. If I had been a Republican, as "A Democratic Soldier" strives to make out, and which I here say I never was, why did the Johnstown *Tribune*, in its strictures on the proceedings of Council, say that that body had turned out a good Union man and appointed a life long Democrat in his place, reference being clearly made to the election of Clerk to that body and to myself as the person elected to that position for the year 1865? Or why did the Democrats blunder so far as to send me as a delegate, in July, 1865, to the county convention, and that convention elect me a Senatorial conferee?

When or where did I ever make a Republican speech. When or where was I recognized as a Republican? I never did the first—I never was the last.

I have thus far intruded on your space to show how shallow the assertions of "A Democratic Soldier" are, and as by this the Democrats of Cambria county may judge of the character of the charges made and doubtless yet to be made, I shall close, informing you that it is my present intention not to notice or reply to any further personal or political attacks made upon me during the campaign. I remain very truly, &c.,

W. HORACE R SE.

How He Lies.

THE Johnstown *Democrat* has recently contained two or three communications, signed "Bismarck," all of which are falsely dated at Ebensburg, but were really manufactured in Johnstown by either Woodruff himself or one of his understrappers. As we said once before, it is an old, stale and well understood political, or rather editorial, dodge. In reply thereto, we publish the following statement, over the responsible name of one of the County Auditors:

EBENSBURG, Sept. 17, 1870.

MR. EDITOR—I deem it a simple act of justice to the people of Cambria county, as well as to those whose duty it was to lay before the people the accounts of the Poor House, to refute the erroneous statement of a correspondent of the Johnstown Democrat signing himself "Bismarck," (which statement I find published in the last issue of that paper,) and wherein it is alleged that 'the Poor House cost the county, to run it in 1869, the sum of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND ONE CENT.' That such was not the case the following plain statement of facts will clearly demonstrate:

The whole amount of orders issued to the Poor House Treasurer for the year 1869 was	$16,000·00
The amount of the orders on hand from the year 1868 was	1,000·00
The amount of the fines received during the year 1869 was	27·01
Making a total of	$17,027·01
At the close of the settlement for 1869 there was in orders on hand	$3,000·00
Cash on hand	75·00
Due from late Treasurer	50·00
Paid on indebtedness prior to 1869	3,490.17
Making a total of	$6,615·89
Which sum deducted from the whole amount leaves	$10,411·12

the actual cost of conducting the Poor House for the year 1869.

As the above statement is correct in every particular, and cannot be gainsayed, it will at once be seen that instead of seventeen thousand and twenty seven dollars and one cent ($17,027·01), the actual cost of running the Poor House last year was ten thousand and forty dollars and twelve cents ($10,040·12).

The indebtedness of the Poor House for 1869 and previous years is four thousand six hundred and eighty four dollars and forty-two cents ($4,684 42). The amount due the Poor House by Cambria county for the year 1869 and previous years is six thousand and fourteen dollars and thirty-one cents (6,014.31)—leaving a surplus of one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and eighty-nine cents (1,329.89) in favor of the Poor House, after paying all indebtedness. The Poor House is therefore at present entirely out of debt, as any one can see by comparing the assets and liabilities. I will say to the readers of this statement, then, that the above are facts that will prove themselves. I write this through a sincere desire to let the truth of the matter be known to the people, and I hope those who will hereafter write about the Poor House will confine themselves to facts, and not make any further erroneous statements about that much abused institution.

JAMES NULL, Auditor.

—An exhibition of Stereoscoptic views, comprising scenes of a scriptural, historical and amusing character, will be given at the Presbyterian church this (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with said church. The exhibition will be accompanied by an explanatory lecture by Rev. B. M. Kerr, and the entertainment throughout cannot fail to prove agreeable and instructive, while the good cause it is designed to aid most eminently deserves encouragement and support. We hope to see the church crowded.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKING MEN!

READ AND REFLECT!!

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman!

The apostles of removal are conducting their campaign in the south of the county with that malevolent spirit which a few noisy brawlers always assume to keep up an appearance of strength even when they know in their inmost hearts that the wave of popular opinion will ere long overwhelm and forever bury them from sight. The proscriptive tenets of the party controlling this movement have been developed from the beginning, and while making "the interests of Johnstown" their rallying cry, it is plain to be seen that it was inaugurated simply and solely for the purpose of creating discord in the ranks of the Democracy, in the hope that Mr. Morrell, Republican candidate for Congress, might make dupes of a sufficient number from our organization south to counteract the expected defection of Republican support north.

I understand there are a number of Mr. M.'s political friends in Northern Cambria who are under the impression that that gentleman is entirely neutral and apathetic on the removal question, and that he has no wish or intention to exercise his influence either for or against that project. If such be the case, it seems very strange to me that the Cambria Iron Co., of which he is the prominent local representative, should furnish teams and drivers to transport speakers and hired bands of music to every school house and country tavern in this district where meetings have been held; and, by a parity of reasoning, it would be natural to infer that he, through his understrappers, is furnishing the funds necessary to the carrying on of a vigorous campaign. Citizens residing north, and who are desirous that the seat of justice should remain where it is, but who at the same time feel inclined to support Mr. Morrell, can reconcile the conduct of that gentleman with their own ideas of right if they can find it in the pins to do so, but if it became so plainly evident to us that he was throwing his influence in the scale against our interests, we have no doubt as to the course we would pursue in the premises. Let northern men think of this.

According to removal doctrine, "the people of Northern Cambria have no rights which the people of the South are bound to respect," and although it is a matter of great inconvenience for citizens of this place to get into an elegant car at the depot here and be whirled rapidly along to within two hundred yards of the Court House at Ebensburg, yet citizens north who reside from ten to twenty miles beyond the present county seat, do not experience enough difficulty already in reaching the seat of justice, and perforce will be obliged to extend their journey some thirty miles further, just to accommodate a few property holders contiguous to "Court House Square." Let us take a familiar instance of the difference between the present arrangement and the one which the advocates of removal seek to inaugurate. Two neighbors residing in the northern extreme of Susquehanna township conclude to adjust before a justice of the peace a dispute involving a matter of ten dollars. The defeated party thinks that the case has been decided adverse to law and equity, and he appeals to Court.—Twenty miles travel will bring him to Court at Ebensburg, but if the county seat is removed to Johnstown he must go thirty miles further, lose double the length of time, and incur fully three times the expense he otherwise would.—The citizens of this section do not labor under these disadvantages, for there is a District Court in Johnstown where disputes involving not more than $200 and all description of misdemeanors can be disposed of.

Although it is morally certain that the regular nominees of the Democratic party—men who represent the entire county and not a sectional portion of it—will be elected, yet our friends who are opposed to the iniquitous fraud of removal and the enormous expense it would necessarily entail, must not look on apathetically or indifferently, now that duty and interest both demand their best efforts on behalf of right and justice. The freemen of Cambria county—those frusty sons who never falter when duty points the way—must now make one final and determined effort to bury beyond hope of political resurrection a renegade who has "bent the pliant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." We must teach this immaculate gentleman from Perry county, (who has but recently made the astounding discovery that a horde of thieves are fattening at the public crib,) that Portage railroad robbers are not the class of men to entrust with the administration of our public affairs, and that Mr. Morrell, has gone one step too far when he seeks to fasten upon the people of the whole county an enormous tax in order to benefit a few property holders in this place Such is professedly his object, but he has other and greater objects in view which he hopes to accomplish. However,

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley,"

and the political hacks and dead beats who are now managers and prime ministers of Mr. M. will find that they have reckoned without their host.

Personally, we entertain no particular enmity toward Mr. Woodruff. While we despise him for the manner in which he has sought to betray the principles he has heretofore professed, we can only pity his weakness and express our sorrow that he has listened to that syren song which an insatiable ambition has whispered in his too willing ear. He will soon learn that vaulting ambition must overleap itself, and that his new found friends—THINGS who a few short weeks ago were loud-mouthed and fierce in their denunciation of his personal and political character—have lured him only to his own destruction. As rats desert a sinking ship, so will the characters with whom he now affiliates desert him, and he cannot, dare not, then ask sympathy from the true friends who have until now steadfastly stood by him.

On the ticket graced with the name of Mr. Woodruff we discover the names of two gentlemen whom we hardly expected to find in such company, and we feel assured they will yet regret that they permitted their names to be published in this connection.

Mr. Cramer, of Chest Springs, is an independent candidate for Sheriff. He has not announced himself as in favor of removal, but the company he keeps when in Johnstown would assure us that he is in full sympathy with the movement. Mr. C. has committed a grave error in permitting himself to be influenced by a class of men prolific of promises, but who cannot furnish the important consideration upon which he relies. He will feel such utter contempt for his advisers, ere another month goes by, and the lesson taught him will be so indelibly impressed upon his mind, that we do not think he will soon again ignore his true friends for the promises of false, though specious, ones. It will be a bitter lesson to Mr. C., but one we hope he will profit by for all time to come.

The principal string upon which the removal candidate for Assembly now harps, is that of the extravagance of county officials and their wasteful expenditure of the public funds. Either Mr. Woodruff has but recently discovered that $20,000 of county taxes could be saved annually, or, if he has been cognizant of this alleged fact for any length of time, he has been worse than criminally a party to such extravagance. On the 8th day of August he is blind to such a state of affairs; on the 20th day of the same month he discovers that the tax-payers of the county are being swindled. O wise and sapient Woodruff! It is no principle with you that he who conceals a crime is as guilty as the perpetrator thereof, and if with this great leak in our public affairs staring you in the face you could so long remain silent, can we look for any honesty from you hereafter? You surely were not a "subsidized follower" of any public official.

In all candor, we think that Mr. Woodruff had better have taken some other course to settle the private personal quarrels into which a splenetic dyspeptic disposition and an exceedingly dwarped intellect has precipitated him. Every person here understands the reason of his opposing the regular nominees, and knowing, they cannot but condemn his insane folly in attempting to defeat the candidates whom he assisted to place in nomination. The honest, intelligent voters of Cambria county will teach him that when he seeks to imperil the principles of the party with which he has heretofore claimed to act, he has set the seal of his own condemnation, and retribution, swift, sure and inevitable will follow as unerringly as night follows day. AMICUS.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 19, 1870.

PLEASE EXCUSE!—As our local mercantile friends are deeply interested in the removal question, we feel sure they will excuse the occupation of so much of our space this week to the exclusion of their usual special notices. As a recompense we can only hope that our readers will not fail to patronize those who deserve their patronage and who seek it in the right way—through the columns of the FREEMAN—and among the number we ask special consideration for V. S. Barker, H. A. Shoemaker & Co., M. L. Oatman and R. R. Davis, dealers in all kinds of merchandise; C. T. Roberts, jeweller and dealer in clocks, watches, fancy goods, etc; Geo. Huntley, hardware, tinware and stove dealer; E. J. Mills, dealer in flour, feed, etc.—all of Ebensburg—and also for A. J. Christy, of Loretto, dealer in drugs, dry goods, groceries, and other articles. In buying from either of those gentlemen we are sure that fair treatment and fair prices will be obtained by all customers.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Hon. JOHN D. DAWSON, of Fayette county on Sunday last. His age was 58. He had long held a leading position amongst the promined Democratic politicians of the State He represented the Fayette district in Congress for four terms, and acquired high and well deserved distinction. In personal appearance Mr. Dawson had few equals, being remarkably dignified and prepossessing. In his death, the Democracy of our State has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most eloquent advocates.

—Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., advertises his farm in Cambria township and a great variety of personal property for sale at public outcry on the 19th of next month. The personal property will be sold in the forenoon and the farm in the afternoon. See advertisement.

A Striking Example.—When one man strikes another; also, when Leopold Mayer, dry goods merchant of Johnstown, strikes high prices in the head. Mr. Mayer has now an immense stock of new goods of all kinds—dress goods, hats, bonnets, laces, brilliant ribbons of every hue, etc.—at the Opera House, No, 212, Johnstown. He made a good point in purchasing when goods were at their lowest price, but he is determined to make a better one by selling very low for cash.

Don't Mind It.—If there is a savage war going on between France and Prussia, don't mind it, but go to Leopold & Brother and buy some suitable made-up clothing for fall and winter, before Mr. High Price arrives from the seat of war. Leopold & Brother keep at 211 Main street, cheap side, Johnstown. Let Europe spend money for powder and lead, but spend your dimes for the adornment of the outward man, and spend it at Leopold & Bro.'s.

Aldermanic.—Let all who want good dry goods, fancy goods, good dress goods, and good groceries, call with our aldermanic friend, N. F. Carroll, No, 215 Main street, Johnstown, where they will be entertained in an obliging manner by a perfect gentleman, who can sell goods as low, and also as many of them, as any man on the Main Road between Danville and Beersheba. Carroll is ready and willing to sell good goods at the lowest figure in the market.

Commotion.—What has caused this great commotion the country through. It is the ball a rolling on for John J. Murphy, with goods so new, at the Mansion House corner, Johnstown. Murphy's new dry goods have produced a wonderful commotion indeed. Hundreds—nay, thousands—rush to Murphy's, because that is the place for bargains. Then, reader, rush thou thither also and get the full worth of your money.

Italy.—The late revolutionary news from Italy made it necessary for James J. Murphy to buy in a new stock of ready-made clothing at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, so that he might be enabled to sell at his former low prices, even if the war should go on. He has now a fine assortment of all kinds of clothing for men and boys, which he will sell at a small profit.

Trunks Full.—L. Cohen & Brother have just received twenty-five trunks, at Cohen's Hat Parlor, filled with choice new hats and caps and gent's furnishing goods. The scene presented by the arrival was like that of a Saratoga flitting. This beautiful array of new styles can be seen at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, the like of which cannot be seen every day. Do call!

New Song.—From this to election day, and from that to a holiday, Frank W. Hay will give stoves away, no matter what people say. Mr. Hay is the largest stove and tinware dealer in the county—does a rushing business—is a progressive man,—and clever withal,—so give him a call and get a new stove for one of the hardest winters you will ever see.

Look Here.—For men and boys! For men and boys! Made-up clothing at M. H. Mayer's renowned Clothing Emporium, Opera House, No, 214 Main street, Johnstown. Ready-made clothing for men, boys, and children. A new stock of ready-made has Mr. Mayer laid in, cheaper than ever, better than ever, and neater than ever before—for men and boys.

DIED.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept 2d, 1870, MAY FRANCISCO, youngest child of Chas. W. and Henrietta E. Wingard.

Extensive Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY!

THE subscriber, having determined to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on **Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1870,** at 3 o'clock, P. M., his FARM in Cambria township, one mile from Ebensburg, containing **255 Acres,** 100 Acres thereof being woodland and the balance being well fenced and cultivated, with 70 Acres in clover, and two bearing Orchards and one young Orchard, besides not less than fifteen never failing springs of excellent water on the premises. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, (weather-boarded) with Frame Kitchen attached, all under new roof, a BANK BARN 100 feet long, CARRIAGE HOUSE, &c. Coal and Limestone in abundance on the premises.

Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at same place, will be exposed to sale, *Horses, Colts, Cows* and *Calves*, together with *Hay, Grain, Potatoes, 1 Mower and Reaper, 1 Mowing Machine, Horse Rake, Windmill, Carriage, Buggies, Wagons,* and a large variety of other articles pertaining to the farming business, besides a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., not necessary to enumerate.

☞ Terms will be made known at time of sale and possession of Farm given at any time after sale. Title indisputable.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1870.-ts.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of A. G. Fry, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in West ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting 60 feet on High street, extending back along Union School House lot 234 feet on west, adjoining lot of W. H. Sechler on the north and lot of Wm. Kittell on the east, having thereon erected a two story Frame House, Frame Stable, and other outbuildings—now in the occupancy of A. G. Fry. **Also,** a lot of ground situate in West ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting on Julian street 50 feet; adjoining lot of Wm. H. Sechler on the north, Wm. Kittell on the south, and extending back 60 feet to lot of A. G. Fry—now in the occupancy of A. G. Fry. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. A. Shoemaker.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John D. Williams, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in West ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting on the stone pike on the east, adjoining an alley on the west, an alley on the south, and clay pike on the north, having thereon erected a two story Frame House with Shed Kitchen attached—now in the occupancy of John D. Williams. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David Jones, for use of Lloyd & Co. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 19, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County to report distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the real estate of Jacob Pringle on *Al. Vend. Expon.*, No. 57 June Term, 1870, E. D., to and amongst the lien creditors, hereby gives notice that he will sit at the office of Shoemaker & Oatman, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Sept 22, 1870.-3t.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for SHERIFF at the ensuing October Election.

FRANCIS CRAMER.

Chest Springs, Sept. 8, 1870.

THIS PARAGRAPH ALONE

MAY SAVE YOU

THE Subscription Price OF THIS PAPER For a Whole Year.

Ten years of hard work and hard knocks, have organized in Philadelphia the largest and most complete Clothing House in America, if not in the

WHOLE WORLD.

By constant endeavors, we have avoided all the old ruts and antiquated methods of the trade, until now Oak Hall is universally acknowledged to be

AN EXCEPTION

The Reasons are:—

1. We have built a house for our business, covering nearly half an acre.
2. Instead of wedging it in between other buildings, making it dark, and obscuring the goods, it is built on a corner of three streets, and any one may count in it 251 windows.
3. We employ skilled workmen, One Hundred and Fifty of whom may be seen under our roof by any one having time and curiosity to visit our Establishment, and besides these, 1400 to 1800 sewers are employed at their own homes.
4. We make up no imperfect goods.
5. We thoroughly sponge and shrink ALL our goods.
6. We purchase our goods at first hands, in large lots,--sometimes in bills of over $100,000 at one time.
7. We set our faces against every species of unfair dealing, and will dismiss any employee in any way guilty of it.
8. We have such enormous sales that we are content with a profit far below the trade margin.
9. We warrant all our goods, and will give every possible guarantee to purchasers at Oak Hall.

The above are facts that no one can truthfully dispute, as the examination we so cordially invite, will fully prove.

We ask the encouragement and support of all classes of people, feeling sure that in establishing in Philadelphia the

Largest Clothing House in America,

We enlist the patronage of all who are interested in the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

S. E. cor. Sixth & Market Streets.

Nos. 532, 534, 536 Market St.
" 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 South Sixth St.

If you want to buy anything that can be bought in a first class store, and save money in the operation, Oatman & Co.'s Store is the place to visit.

If you want to buy Dry Goods, go to No. 100 High street, where you will get *better bargains* than at any other place in Ebensburg.

If you want to buy Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, &c., be sure and go to No. 100 High street, where a fine stock at low prices await you.

If your mother, wife or sister wants to get the very best Sewing Machine in the market, tell her to buy the Grover & Baker, sold by M. L. Oatman.

If you want to buy Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., go to No. 100 High street, where there is a large stock at prices unsurpassed for cheapness.

If you want the Eastern Star Flour--the best ever sold in Ebensburg--go to No. 100 High st., where alone it can be had. If not good money refunded.

If you want to buy Groceries of any kind, go to No. 100 High street, where you can get fresher articles and pay less for them than elsewhere.

NOTICE.—A lot of Shingles were left on the premises of the subsbriber, at Summitville, Cambria county, some time during last winter, and have since remained uncalled for. This therefore is to notify the owner of said Shingles that if he does not come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, they will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 15, 1870.-3t. HENRY HUGHES.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA,

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. 3m41.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO [illegible] BOROUGH OF CARROLLTOWN, in the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, passed the 27th day of August, A. D. 1870:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no person or persons shall be allowed to open out a Picture Gallery, or take Pictures of any kind whatsoever, in the Borough of Carrolltown, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax to the amount of TEN DOLLARS. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no person or persons shall be allowed to sell any goods or articles whatsoever at auction or public outcry, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax of ONE DOLLAR per day. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown, or a Constable, or Sheriff of the county.

SECTION 3. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no peddler or salesman, of any firm or company, or otherwise, wholesale or retail, shall be allowed to sell or make sale, in the Borough of Carrolltown, of anything whatsoever, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax of TWO DOLLARS. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown.

SECTION 4. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, Section 1st of an Ordinance of the Borough of Carrolltown, enacted by the authorities of said Borough on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1867, shall be and is hereby repealed; and that from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, any person or persons fighting in the Borough of Carrolltown shall pay a fine of not less than TWO DOLLARS or more than TEN DOLLARS, or be imprisoned in the Lock-Up, according to the decision of the Borough authorities, and pay costs of suit if convicted.

☞ All these Fines, Taxes and Licenses shall be paid to the Treasurer of Carrolltown Borough, who shall and will receive the amount, and will give a certificate to the person or person, signed by the Burgess and the seal of the Borough affixed to the same, to show their rights and secure the transaction of their business in and through the Borough of Carrolltown. WM. A. NOEL, Burgess

Attest—ED. L. BINDER, Clerk. [sep.15.-3t.]

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FOR CASH!

TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Glass Fruit Jars, &c.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER GOODS I will sell for the next FIFTEEN DAYS:

1 quart Glass, Tin Top and Wire,	$1.08.
1 quart Hero Jars,	$2.00 per doz.
1 quart Gem Jars,	2.00 per doz.
1 quart Protector Jars,	2.00 per doz.
1 quart XL Jars,	1.90 per doz.
2 quart Protector Jars,	3.00 per doz.
1 quart Bello Jars,	2.20 per doz.

Tin Cans, 1 quart, 3 pints, and 2 quarts, VERY CHEAP; One bushel Baskets, 50 to 75 cents; Clothes Baskets, 50 cents to $1.00; Toilet Sets, from $3.50 to $5.00 per set of three pieces. Refrigerators, Water-Coolers, Bath-Tubs,

10 PER CENT. LESS THAN CITY PRICES

☞ These prices are strictly Cash when goods are taken away. A large stock of Brass Kettles, Tinware, Enameled Ware, Housekeeping Goods and Cook Stoves, &c., at prices to please.

—CALL AT—

No. 280 Washington Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

FRANK W. HAY.

Johnstown, Aug. 12, 1870.-2m.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Samuel E. Elmore, Pres't. - - Francis D. Douglass, Sec'y.

THIS COMPANY ranks among the first class Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, and by complying with the laws of that State, insures perfect safety to her Policy Holders. It grants 50 per cent. loan of premium on Life Policies to its Insured, and by applying all the cash collected from its members to Insurance, gives the largest Insurance attainable for the amount of money invested. Its profits are divided among the Policy Holders, and its Dividends have never been less than 50 per cent., thus bringing the net cost of the Insurance within the most limited means, and affording the protection of a Policy on terms not excelled by any Company.

Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.

COPE & JOHNSON,
Agents for Cambria County,
Johnstown, Pa.

HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHAI.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management, CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF FRIENDS DEPARTED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

167 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, 130 Acres of which are cleared, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. This FARM is located in Allegheny township, Cambria county, on the road leading from Loretto to Chest Springs, and within two miles of the former and three miles of the latter place. The improvements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair, a good BARN, and all necessary OUTBUILDINGS. There is a fine ORCHARD of choice fruit and an abundance of pure water on the premises. The woodland is covered with the best of timber.

☞ The above described property will be sold on conditions to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to R. & C. SHIELDS.

Allegheny Twp., Aug. 18, 1870.-tf.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMBRIA COUNTY AGENCY.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., Medical Examiner. | GEO. A. BERRY, Agent.

Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. [8-11.ost.]

HE WAS THINKING OF IT.

He sot by der fire a dinking,
Und he's eyes vas on der shdofe,
He's pipe vas glinched bedween biss doods,
Unt he's libs dem didn't mofe ;
He's handa vas grossed agross he's breasd,
Agross he's breasd so close,
Und dree big dears run out ha's eye
Und drickled down he's nose.

For he vas dinking of gone by days,
Ven he vas a leedle shild,
Ven he use to lay on his mudder's breasd,
Unt kinder draw id mild ;
Ven he used to sot by he's mudder's knee
Und blay mit her abron shdrings,
Unt vent to shleep mit der kiddeu cat,
Und all dot kind of dings.

He vas liing he's shildhood's days agin—
He vas jusd a boy vonce more—
He dought he done like he used to done,
"Shlide down der cellar door ;"
Blay "shnap der vip," "I shby der voolf,"
Unt oder dings so gay,
Und dree more dears run down he's nose
Und passed forefer avay.

He's heart vas glat—a grade big shmile
Dot seedle on he's face—
Mit all der beeples in der voorld
He vood not shange his blace ;
He sot and sot, and der dears dem rolled
Und drickled down he's nose,
Den der fire vent out and he jumped in bed
Mitoud dookin off he's glose.

The Strasbourg Cathedral.

As everything about Strasbourg will be read with interest, we feel sure that the following from the Dublin *Irishman* will prove acceptable to our readers:

Halt! What marvel of masonry is that? Mangar sang, "The Dome—the Dome of Cologne!" but he might have spared a verse for the minster of Strausbourg. See its spire, how it flies aloft to the infinite blue of the skies! Thousands of slaves cemented with their blood the building of the great Pyramid, that monster memorial of man.

But uplift the eyes and gaze. Over a score of feet is it excelled by this surpassing spire, which the free hands of men raised piously to the honor of God. It is 64 feet higher than the vaunted tower of St. Paul's, and about four and a half times higher than that dwarfish pillar to the sanguinary adulterer, Nelson, your streets have been disgraced with. It notoriously destroys the vast beauty of Sackville street.

Paying fifteen centimes to the astonished keeper, who has few visitors now, I mount to the platform. Having taken the precaution to be provided with a note from the maire and governor, I was allowed to ascend the spire. It required strength of nerve, for the stone fretwork is so open and the supporting pillars so thin and wide that you might grow dizzy and topple down through all the stony network like a dizzy bird thro' the intervowen boughs of the forest. Under the carved rosette where the spiral stair ends I stopped and eyed for a moment the inscriptions on the walls; then I turned, but the next adventurous traveller may read beside the names of Stolberg, Goethe, Schlesser and Herver, the unassuming but not undistinguished appellation of M. Blarney de la Blague.

What a frosted network of stone masonry—what "Iruzen music"—is this wonderful cathedral, which took centuries in its building, yet whose chiselling looks as sharp, as distinct as though hewn a year ago; and before I pass from it I must have one glance at yonder wondrous and famous clock in the south transept. Just three hundred years ago, come next year, it was made by some miraculously patient man, and went for many a generation to the delight of youth and age. But it stood still for half a century, and a generation must have died knowing it only by the tradition of its fame. All honor to Schwilge—poetic name!—who, brave Strasbourgher burgher as he was, devoted himself to set it agoing again. For a-go it did go—with its figures coming out to toll the hours—to show the day of the week—the day of the month—the month of the year—the year itself, and many another epoch!

It is noon—out come all the figures—old men, young men, maids and children—to make a glorious chiming. A single beautiful pillar, ornamented with statues, supports the parts of the church where it is placed, and above the Gothic border running along the wall, stands the statue of the architect of the cathedral, Erwin of Steinbach.

Let me moralize.

Printer!—In this city, some four and a half centuries ago, the first attempt at printing was made. Guttemberg tried it here, and Peter Schoeffer, who helped him when he crossed to Mayence, and improved by the casting of letters, was a citizen of this city. Come forth to the Herb market and admire David's noble statue to Guttenburg, in what is now Guttenburg's "place." Poor David! His corpse had a difficulty in crossing the frontier home, as you may know if you are a reader of Beranger or Father Prout's Reliques.

Not far off, in St. Thomas's Protestant Church, is a splendid monument to Marshal Saxe, he of whom you read in O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigade and Davis's "Fontenoy":

On through the camp the column trod—King Louis turns his rein;
"Not yet, my liege," Saxe interposed, "the Irish troops remain."
"Lord Clare," he says, "you have your wish—there are your Saxon foes."
The marshal almost smiles to see, so furiously he goes.

Well, here is Marshal Saxe in marble calmly descending into the grave, whilst the fair form of France yearningly seeks to detain him and to stay the menacing attitude of death. Saxe was a Protestant, and somewhat of a free liver.

It may be some instruction for Protestant Prussian sympathizers with you to know that one-third of the Strasbourgers are Protestants, and contribute their quota of warriors to repel the Prussian army.

A CURIOUS DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that where by negligence sparks from a locomotive set fire to a warehouse near a railroad track, the railroad company is liable for the damage done by the fire, but strange to say the same tribunal also decides that if another house caught fire from the flames of the burning building set on fire by the locomotive, the owner of said premises has no remedy. The railroad company, it was held, was only responsible to the first person who by the negligence of the railroad company's servants had his property set on fire and destroyed; but although the second sufferer was injured by precisely the same reason, because the fire kindled by the locomotive spread to him, he had no remedy.

SIGNS.—When you see the sun before you get ont of bed, it is a sign that you wouldn't do for a farmer.

When you see a boy throwing stones on the streets and speaking impudently to old people, it is a sign that his parents don't care much for him.

When you see a girl throwing kisses and winking at the boys as they pass her window, it is a sign that she is too young to be ont of sight of her maternal relative.

When you see young gentlemen and ladies whispering, and giggling, and writing notes in church, it is a sign that the man who teaches good manners omitted to give them a call when he came along the last time.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria,

ON TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1870,

for the purpose of selecting the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person to represent the Seventeenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in General Assembly.

One person for high Sheriff of the county of Cambria.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment.

One person for Coroner.

One person for County Auditor.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., dec'd, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maitzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Thomas Radcliffe, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Bager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Treits in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Burbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 12th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons exercising the offices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 12th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place.—And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming a vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself sweep that he has been a resident in pursuance of his lawful calling, in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months; and it it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such unqualified person to vote, such person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall volunt more than one election district, or shall unlawfully vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to vote so, such offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1869:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION, U. S.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

SECTION 10. OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 4, A. D. 1870.)

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved 16th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that whereas judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Sept. 15.-te. Sheriff of Cambria County.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership.—The Partnership heretofore existing between O. Cunningham, John Stoneback and B. B. Martin, in the Lumber business at Portage, Washington township, Cambria county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Witness our hands this 26th day of August, 1870.

O. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN STONEBACK,
B. B. MARTIN,
sep.8.-6t. (By his Attorney, Jno. C. Martin.)

THE KIDNEYS!

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine ann convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called a Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occuring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys.—These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action by which the watery or calcerous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kind of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies thereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE!

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

—UNLESS—

Done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper,

—WITH—

FAC-SIMILE OF MY CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

—AND SIGNED—

H. T. Helmbold.

June 23, 1870.-1y.

M. L. OATMAN

HAS BECOME AGENT IN

Ebensburg and vicinity

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GROVER & BAKER

LOCK-STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH IS WARRANTED TO

DO ALL KIND OF WORK

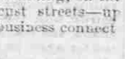
AND GIVE THE UTMOST

SATISFACTION IN ALL RESPECTS.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

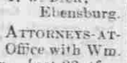


Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.



☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. E. J. DIBBLE has commenced the practice of medicine in Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa.—Office over the store of E. & H. Nutter. All professional calls responded to promptly at any hour of the day or night. [je.23.-3m.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ebensburg. Residence on the north side of the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [may2.]

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21. 1y.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,..... GEO. W. OATMAN

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a speciality.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

SAVE MONEY!

BY PATRONIZING

M. L. OATMAN & CO.,

CHEAP CASH DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS, JEANS,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And a Fresh and Complete Stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1870. 1y.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM..... JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

FIRST NATIONAL

Saddle & Harness Shop

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The subscriber has commenced business at his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all former patrons and the public generally, I invite them to call, with a view of saving money for themselves, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in this or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices

M. M. O'NEILL.
Ebensburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG,
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21.

A Romantic Story.

At the commencement of the century a young man made love to a girl in Stratford, and spent a few weeks in the western which then existed to effect by stage coach travelers. Whether his business, none could tell, was directly opposite the tavern where the cottage and forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was not long before to captivate the heart of the young man. He told his love, said he was from London, that he was traveling incog., but that confidence gave her his real name, and that he was heir to a large fortune. She believed his love, and they were married. A few weeks after this the stranger told his wife he must visit New Orleans on business, and the gossips of the town made merry over the wife unhappy by their hints and innuendoes. In a few months the husband returned to Stratford, and after this the stranger received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must return to England and go alone. So he took his departure, and the gossips had many other glorious opportunity to make merry over the poor wife wretched. To all her friends she told a peculiar case of desertion, the wife believing and hoping. At the end of that time she was received by the Stratford banker, who had received letters from her husband, directing her to go to New York with her child, taking with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for her home in England.

On her arrival in New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury, for her own use, two servants ready to obey every wish, and she might express. The ship arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and the wife of a baronet, was admired for her beauty and graces as Lady Samuel Stirling